

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re the Patent of:

NABKEL et al.

Patent No.: 7,298,734 B2

Issued: November 20, 2007

Confirmation No.: 8426

Atty. File No.: 1851 (42059-01320)

For: "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR
COMMUNICATION SYSTEM
MESSAGE PROCESSING BASED ON
CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA"

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is a request for a Certificate of Correction for PTO mistake under 37 C.F.R. 1.322(a). The errors in the patent are obvious typographical errors or omissions and the correct wording can be found in the original specification at Page 1, line 1, Page 19, line 34, and Page 27, line 12. Attached is form PTO 1050 along with copies of documentation that unequivocally supports patentee's assertion(s).

Respectfully submitted,

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

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PATENT NO. : 7,298,734 B2

APPLICATION NO.: 09/843,082

ISSUE DATE : November 20, 2007

INVENTOR(S) : NABKEL et al.

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title Page

Section (54), line 1, after the word "SYSTEM", insert "FOR".

Column 1

Line 1, after the word "SYSTEM", insert "FOR".

Column 11

Lines 18 and 19, delete the second occurrence of the word "are".

Column 15

Line 23, delete the word "Progress" and insert therefor "Progress".

MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):

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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.322, 1.323, and 1.324. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1.0 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: **Attention Certificate of Corrections Branch, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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PROCESSING BASED ON CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

PROCESSING BASED ON CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Related Applications

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to prior U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/273,430 filed March 5, 2001, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Field of the Invention

The invention described herein relates to an integrated control system for a plurality of communications services, and more particularly to a control system and method for intelligent, distributed, and dynamically integrated control of multiple communication services, possibly across multiple domains and possibly from a multiple communication services providers.

Background of the Invention

In the world of telecommunications, a party has a number of choices with regards to types of communication. These different types may include such services as synchronous communications, such as voice telephony, over networks such as the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) or asynchronous communications, such as Instant Messaging, over networks such as the Internet. Emerging technologies, such as Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) carry telephony over packet networks and present new types of communication service. A party may engage any number of communications service providers in order to employ these types of communications.

Association Media Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice • Video • Information • Multi-Media 	
Association Flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-Way (Stream) • Two-Way (Dialog) • Multi-Way (Conference) 	Drives basic Association Topological Configurations.
Message Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Msgs within the same domain • Messages from other domains 	Where is the message originating from?
Service Invoker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Msgs within the same domain • Messages from other domains 	"Who" can start the service
Service Privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private • Restricted Visibility • Public 	To what degree can other services know about "me"
Remote Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/Home Only • Remote Only • All 	Can the Service be invoked by an event originating outside of the Local/Home Service Provider Domain?
Security and Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various security (or "trust") "Levels" 	Functions of Authentication, Authorization, Access Control Allow or Limit various Service Capabilities and Access to Resources/Data
Shared Resource / Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read Only (or Monitor) • Write Only (or Manipulate) • Read & Write 	The degree to which a service can share resources or requires dedication (or locking) of resources
Priority of Msg Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Message Communication Priority – tbd 	When congestion occurs in the signaling/control transport infrastructure, a prioritization scheme is required to ensure the Messages associated with critical time-bounded signaling functions are communicated as soon as possible.
Business SLA (Service Level Agreement) with Service Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? • ? 	Indicates whether special consideration should be given to specific services given an SLA.
Events Static Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event Static Info • Notification Interface Static Info 	Any specific event information that needs to be statically maintained. Information for use by Dynamic Event Notification Function.

Further, a Service Message Registration (SMR) process may be performed. The steps performed for this dynamic message and event registration process is described in the flowchart of Fig. 4c. Each service identifies to the ISC the complete lists of all messages—a Message Registration List (MRL)—it is interested in along with any additional parameters (state, settings, originator of messages, etc.) that it needs in order to process the message.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silver Customer • Bronze Customer • White Customer 	that reflects the overall priority for each customer. The ratings might permeate the service architecture (e.g. Platinum messages between objects are always delivered before other levels...). This rating might reflect how much money the customer spends on services.
Customer Billing Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid/Current • Overdue • Delinquent • Termination <u>In-Progress</u> • Terminated 	This may reflect whether the customer pays their bill on time each cycle, or whether they are habitually late, or delinquent...

The customer classification criteria may be stored within and determined by the ISC, however, in a preferred embodiment this customer information is managed by an operations support system performing customer accounting functions. The operations function is operable, through one or more messages, to exchange customer classification information with the ISC as well as other system entities. The ISC uses the customer classification information as one of possibly multiple criteria to determine the relative prioritization of services wanting to receive the same message. Other system entities, like a Message Broker (MB), might use customer classification as one of possibly multiple criteria to determine the order to relay messages it receives on to other system entities.

In most cases the ISC will route a message intended for a service to the first (top priority) service in the DMDP for a specific message. In other situations, the DMDP might define an "application chain" of services that will receive a message in sequential order. The combination of the classifications, service provider policies, customer preference order, the current state of each service, and the ISC intelligent prioritization rules determine how the ISC dispatches a message. The possibilities may include: dispatch only to the first service (in priority order) or to dispatch to each service in sequential order waiting for the previous service to indicate service completion, dispatch